

Abstract in English – The right of a child to know his or her genetical origin

The purpose of my thesis is to analyze relevant legal regulation of parenthood in Czech Republic and its impact on the right of a child to know his or her genetical origin, guaranteed by Convention on the rights of the child. The thesis itself is composed of six chapters, each of them dealing with different aspects. Chapter One is introductory and attempts to explain, who are parents of a child. There is also mentioned Article 7 of Convention on the rights of the child, which is crucial for the topic of this thesis. This Article appoints the right of a child to know his or her genetical origin. Second chapter pays attention to status of the person in Czech legal enactments. It is a multidisciplinary topic, because it combines Administrative Law and Family Law, but it was necessary to mention these questions in this Thesis. Chapter Three focuses on motherhood and it consists of four main subchapters. First subchapter discusses the negation of principle “*Mater semper certa est*” and topping up the definition of motherhood in Czech Family Law. Other subchapters presents the most discussed issues related to motherhood, which are anonymous childbirths, baby-boxes and surrogate mothers. All of these topics are somehow controversial in the light of the right of the child to know his or her genetical origin. Next chapter examines legal regulation of fatherhood, which is in Czech Republic based on three refutable assumptions – assumption of husband’s fatherhood, fatherhood determined by consenting declaration of parents and fatherhood determined by the court. All assumptions have been analyzed from the view of the right of the child to know his or her genetical origin. Chapter Five looks at the most important form of substitute parental care, adoption, and it consists of six subchapters. It focuses on prerequisites for proper fulfillment of purpose of adoption. The right of an adoptive child to know his or her biological parents is also considered. Last subchapter, as usually, is devoted to collation of adoption and right of the child to know his or her genetical origin. The sixth Chapter offers the legal overview on artificial insemination and looks at artificial insemination in the light of right of the child to know his or her genetical origin. Conclusions are summarized in the final chapter, which has no number. I made illations about conformity of Czech legal regulation with the right of the child to know his or her genetical origin. It also includes my consideration about possible solutions to more efficient pursuance of the right of the child to know his or her genetical origin.